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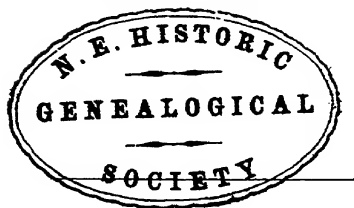
◦ THE ABEEL
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES,

COMPILED BY

HENRY WHITEMORE,

18 ROSE STREET,

NEW YORK.



1899.

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ABEEL AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

INCLUDING THE FAMOUS CORN PLANT, THE FRIEND OF THE WHITES.

Recent discoveries relating to the Abeel family, of which little has hitherto been known, have brought to light certain facts which have an important bearing on the Revolutionary period of our country's history. The Genealogy of the Williamson and Abeel families, compiled by James A. Williamson, proves conclusively that the famous "Cornplanter" of the Seneca Tribe of the Six Nations was a direct descendant of Christopher Janse Abeel, the founder of this old Holland family in America. The faithful mother, who so carefully provided for her son's welfare, little dreamed of the influence that would be exerted by him and his descendants in the New World.

CHRISTOPHER JANSE ABEEL, the progenitor of this family in America, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1621. Both his father and mother fell victims to the great plague which scourged all Europe in 1633, when he was twelve years of age. Soon after his mother was taken ill, she sent for a trustworthy neighbor and friend, and placed in her keeping all the ready money she had with instructions to keep it until the lad should become of age. He was placed in charge of the master of an orphanage, and grew to manhood well equipped for the duties of life, having been taught in the meantime the trade of a carpenter. On reaching his majority, the faithful friend, true to her trust, delivered to him the principal with the accumulated interest, and with this little fortune he purchased a stock of hardware and started for America, settling in Beaverwick, now Albany, about

1647. His name first appears on the records of the town in the conveyance of a piece of property, April 23, 1652. In 1665, as a master builder, he erected the First Reformed Dutch Church, which took the place of the crude log house in which the first settlers worshipped. Two years after this Abeel was elected deacon of the church, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for faithful service as treasurer of the poor fund. In 1665 he made a voyage to Holland to receive a legacy from a deceased great uncle. Passport was made in the name of the Honorable



Stoffel Jans Abeel. He was a magistrate of Albany and filled other important positions, and in ordinary documents, as was the custom, he omitted the surname, but to all important legal documents he attached the full name. He died in 1684.

He married Nov. 22, 1660, Neiltje Jans Croom (or Kroom), a native of Holland. They had issue: Magdalena, married Gerardus Beekman; Marie, born 1666; married Garret Duyckinck; *Johannes* born 1667; Elizabeth, born probably 1670; married Evert Bancker.

Johannes Abeel, eldest son of Christopher Janse (Croom) Abeel, was born in Albany, March 23, 1667, died Jan. 28, 1711. He was a prosperous merchant, and was elected mayor of Albany, 1694-5. He removed to New Amsterdam and lived there for a time and on his return to Albany was elected a member of the Assembly in 1701; and in 1709 was again elected mayor of Albany. He married April 10, 1694, Catharine, daughter of David Schuyler, who, with his brother Pieterse, came from Amsterdam in 1650, and settled at Fort Orange. *David Schuyler*, the younger of the two, married Oct. 13, 1657, Callyntje, daughter of Abraham Isaacsen Ver Planck, the owner of Paulus Hook, now Jersey City. Johannes Abeel, by his wife Catharine (Schuyler) Abeel, had issue: Cataline, bap. New York, Oct. 23, 1691; Neiltje, bap. Albany, April 14, 1698; Christoffel, bap. Dec. 16, 1696; *David*, bap. April 29, 1705; Jannette, bap. at Albany, June 6, 1705.

A copy of the inventory of his goods and personal estate includes a painted picture of himself; also one of his wife and daughter.

Christoffel Abeel, son of Johannes and Catalina (Schuyler) Abeel (elder brother of David), was bap. at Albany, Dec. 16, 1696. He married Sept. 23, 1720, Margueritta Breese, and had issue: Johannes (*John*), bap. April 18, 1722; Anthony, bap. Jan. 27, 1724; Anthony Breese, bap. April 11, 1725; David, bap. Aug. 13, 1727 (settled at Bak-Oven, near Catskill, in Greene County, N. Y., where he died in Feb., 1813, in the eighty-seventh year of his age); Catharina, bap. June 9, 1734; Jacobus, bap. Jan. 26, 1736; Maria, bap. April 27, 1740.

Johannes, or John Abeel, eldest son of Christoffel and Margueritta Breese Abeel, was born in Albany, April 8, 1722, and is recorded as an "*alleged lunatic*" for the following reasons:

He early developed a taste for hunting and finally became a fur trader among the Indians of the Six Nations, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, so much so that he became enamoured with an Indian princess, named Aliquipiso, of the Turtle Clan of Seneca Tribe, and married her. Their son, born about 1742, became the famous Corn Plant.

The History of Montgomery County, N. Y., pages 218 and 233, contains the following additional facts relating to John Abeel:

"John Abeel, an Indian trader, settled in the town (Minden), a short distance from Fort Plain, in 1748. He secured several hundred acres of land of one of the grantees of the Blucker patent. In his previous intercourse with the Indians, he had married the daughter of a Seneca chief, the ceremony being performed after the Indian fashion. A child of this marriage was the famous chief, Cornplanter (Corn Plant).

"Abeel erected a stone dwelling upon a knoll directly above the flats. He married on Sept. 22, 1759, Mary Knouts, a member of one of the prominent German families, and at the beginning of the Revolution was living on his farm. During the invasion of Oct., 1780, he was taken prisoner by a band of Indians,

and while immediately expecting death, Cornplanter addressed him as father, thus securing his safety. He was given the liberty either to accompany the Indians under the protection of his son, or to return to his white family. Much credit is due him for choosing the latter, and after hostilities had ceased, Cornplanter visited him and was received with much hospitality."

John Abeel, by his second wife, had several children, descendants of whom are still living in Montgomery County, N. Y.

CORN PLANT (KI ON-TWOG-KY)

CHIEF OF THE SENECA.

SON OF JOHN ABEEL AND THE INDIAN PRINCESS, ALIQUIPISO.

Corn Plant (usually, but improperly spelled Cornplanter) was one of the most unique characters in American history, and it appears somewhat strange that after a lapse of a century or more the true history of his parentage should now for the first time be brought to light, proving beyond a doubt that he was a grandson of one of Albany's most distinguished mayors. There may have been an effort on the part of those interested to cover up the facts at the time by permitting a misspelling the name which has passed into history as O'Bail (easily mistaken for Abeel), but Corn Plant's own statement to the Governor of Pennsylvania in 1836, in which he gives an account of his early life (omitting the *name* of his father), confirms the newly discovered evidence of his parentage. He says:

"I feel it my duty to send a speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania at this time and inform him of the place where I was born, which was at Connewaugus, on the Genesee River.

"When I was a child, I played with the butterfly, the grasshopper and the frogs, and as I grew up I began to pay some attention and play with the Indian boys in the neighborhood, and they took notice of my skin being a different color from theirs and spoke about it. I inquired of my mother the cause, and she told me that my father was a resident of Albany. I still eat my victuals out of a bark dish. I grew up to be a young man and married me a wife, and I had no kettle or gun. I then knew where my father lived, and went to see him, and found he was a white man and spoke the English language. He gave me victuals while at his house, but when I started home he gave me no provision to eat on the way. He gave me neither kettle nor gun, neither did he tell me that the United States were about to rebel against the Government of England.

"I will now tell you, brothers who are in session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that the Great Spirit has made known to me that I have been wicked and the cause thereof has been the Revolutionary war in America. The cause of Indians being led into sin at that time, was that many of them were in the practice of drinking and getting intoxicated. Great Britain requested us to join with them in the conflict against the Americans, and promised the Indians land and liquor. I myself was opposed to joining in the conflict, as I had nothing to do with the difficulty that existed between the two parties. I have now informed you how it happened that the Indians took part in the revolution, and will relate

to you some circumstances that occurred after the war. General Putnam, who was then at Philadelphia, told me there was to be a council at Fort Stanwix, and the Indians requested me to attend on behalf of the Six Nations, which I did,



CORN PLANT, KI-ON-TWOG-KY.

and there met with these commissioners who had been appointed to hold the council. They told me that they would inform me of the cause of the revolution, which I requested them to do minutely. They then said that it originated on account of the heavy taxes that had been imposed upon them by the British Government, which had been for fifty years increasing upon them; that the Americans had grown weary thereof and refused to pay, which affronted the King. There had likewise a difficulty taken place about some tea which they wished me not to use, as it had been one of the causes that many people had lost their lives, and the British Government now being affronted, the war commenced and the cannons began to roar in our country.

"General Putnam then told me at the Council at Fort Stanwix that by the late war the Americans had gained two objects: they had established themselves an independent nation and had obtained some land to live upon, the division line of which from Great Britain runs through the Lakes. I then spoke and said I wanted some land for the Indians to live on, and General Putnam said it should be granted, and I should have land in the State of New York for the Indians. He then encouraged me to use my endeavors to pacify the Indians generally, and as he considered it an arduous task, wished to know what pay I would require. I replied that I would use my endeavors to do as he requested with the Indians,

and for pay therefor I would take land upon which I now live, which was presented to me by Gov. Mifflin. I told General Putnam that I wished the Indians to have the privilege of hunting in the woods and making fires, which he likewise assented to.

"The treaty that was made at the aforementioned council has been broken by some of the white people, which I now intend acquainting the Governor with. Some white people are not willing that the Indians should hunt any more, whilst others are satisfied therewith; and those white people who reside near our reservation, tell us that the woods are theirs, and that they have obtained them from the Government. The treaty has also been broken by the white people using their endeavors to destroy all the wolves, which was not spoken about in the council at Fort Stanwix by General Putnam, but has originated lately."

Corn Plant further complains that "white people could get credit from the Indians and do not pay them honestly according to agreement;" also that "there is a great quantity of whiskey brought near our reservation, and the Indians obtain it and become drunken." He complains further that he has been called upon to pay taxes, and says: "It is my desire that the Governor will exempt me from paying taxes for my land to white people, and also to cause the money I am now obliged to pay be refunded to me, as I am very poor."

"The Government has told us that when difficulties arose between the Indians and the white people they would attend to having them removed. We are now in a trying situation, and I wish the Governor to send a person authorized to attend thereto the fore part of next summer, about the time that the grass has grown big enough for pasture.

"The Government requested me to pay attention to the Indians and take care of them. We are now arrived at a situation in which I believe the Indians cannot exist unless the Governor shall comply with my request, and send a person authorized to treat between us and the white people the approaching summer. I have now no more to speak."

This singular production of Corn Plant was of course dictated to an interpreter, who acted as *amenuensis*, but the sentiments are undoubtedly his own. It was dated in 1822, when the lands reserved for the Indians in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania became surrounded by the farms of the whites and some attempt was made to tax the property of the Seneca Chief, in consequence of which he wrote this epistle to the Governor.

The letter is distinguished by its simplicity and good sense, and was no doubt dictated in the concise, nervous and elevated style of the Indian orator, which has lost much of its beauty and poetical character in the interpretation. His account of his parentage is simple and touching—his unprotected, yet happy home, where he played *with the butterfly, the grasshopper and the frog* is sketched with a scriptural felicity of style. There is something very pathetic in his description of his poverty when he *grew up to be a young man*, and married a wife, and *had no kettle nor gun*, while the brief account of his visit to his father is marked by a pathos of genuine feeling. It is to be hoped indeed that as the account states the father was *non compos mentes*.

Corn Plant was one of the parties to the treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784, when a large cession of territory was made by the Indians. At the treaty of Fort Harmer, five years afterwards he took the leading part in conveying an immense tract of country to the American Government, and became so unpopular that his life was threatened by his incensed tribe. But this chief, and those who acted with him, were induced to make liberal concessions by motives of sound policy; for the Six Nations, having fought on the royal side during the War of the Revolution, and the British Government having recognized our independence, and signed a peace without stipulating for the protection of her misguided allies, they were wholly at our mercy. In an address sent to the President of the United States in 1790 by Corn Plant, Half Town and Big Tree, occurs the following:

"Father: We will not conceal from you that the Great Spirit and not men has preserved Corn Plant from the hands of his own nation, for they ask continually, 'Where is the land upon which our children and their children after them are to lie down? You told us that the line drawn from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario would mark it forever on the East, and the line running from Beaver Creek to Pennsylvania would mark it on the West, and we see it is not so; for first comes one and then another and takes it away by order of that people which you tell us promised to secure it to us.' He is silent, for he has nothing to answer. When the sun goes down he opens his heart before the Great Spirit, and earlier than the sun appears again upon the hills he gives thanks for his protection during the night, for he feels that among men become desperate by the injuries they have received, it is God only that can protect him."

In reply to this address, President Washington remarked: "The merits of Corn Plant and his friendship for the United States are well known to me, and shall not be forgotten; and as a mark of the esteem of the United States, I have directed the Secretary of War to make him a present of \$250, either in money or goods, as Corn Plant shall like best."

In his efforts to preserve peace with his powerful neighbors, Corn Plant incurred alternately the suspicion of both parties, the whites imputing him a secret agency in the depredations of lawless individuals of his nation, while the Senecas were sometimes jealous of his apparent fame with the whites, and regarded him as a pensionary of their oppressors. His course, however, was prudent and consistent, and his influence very great.

He resided on the banks of the Alleghany river, a few miles below the junction, upon a tract of fine land within the limits of Pennsylvania, and not far from the line between that State and New York. He owned thirteen hundred acres of land, of which six hundred were comprehended within the village occupied by his people. The Chief favored the Christian religion and welcomed those who came to teach it.

Referring to his personality, an eminent writer says: "He was the rival of Red Jacket. Without the commanding genius of Red Jacket, he possessed a large share of the common sense, which is more efficient in all the ordinary affairs of life. They were both able men; both acquired the confidence of their people.

but the patriotism of Red Jacket was exhibited in an unyielding hatred of the whites, while Corn Plant adopted the opposite policy of conciliation towards his more powerful neighbors. The one was an orator of unblemished reputation, the other an orator of unrivalled eloquence. Both were shrewd, artful and expert negotiators, and they prevailed alternately over each other, as opportunities were offered to either for the exertion of his peculiar abilities. The one rose into power when the Senecas were embittered against the whites, and the other acquired consequence when it became desirable to cultivate friendly relations upon the frontier."

On one occasion Red Jacket was boasting of what he had said at certain treaties, when Corn Plant quickly added, "Yes, but we told you what to say." Horatio Jones said of Corn Plant: "He was one of the best men to have on your side, and there you would be sure to find him if he thought yours the right side, but it was decidedly unlucky if he thought you were wrong."

Corn Plant was the first as well as one of the most eloquent temperance lecturers in the United States, and labored hard to save his people from this growing evil, for which his white neighbors were largely responsible.

In his latter days he became superstitious, and his conscience reproached him for his friendship towards the whites, and in a moment of alarm, fancying that the Great Spirit had commanded him to destroy all evidence of his connection with the enemies of his race, he destroyed an elegant sword and other articles which he had received as presents.

There can no longer be any doubt of his relationship to the Abeel family. His mother told him that his father's name was Abeel, or O'Bial. The latter name does not appear in the Albany records, and it is doubtful if such a person ever lived in that city. The name of Abeel is still preserved with the tribe on the reservation.

The History of Montgomery County, page 233, says:

"Cornplanter visited Fort Plain in his native dress about the year 1810, bringing with him several Indians of dignified rank. They were cordially welcomed by the chief's relatives, going first to the house of Joseph Wagner, father of Peter J. Wagner, who was grandson on the mother's side of John Abeel. The party also visited the house of Nicholas Dygert, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Wagner, and was richly entertained, and then at the home of Jacob Abeel, living with his widowed mother on their old homestead. The Indians were treated with hospitality. The visit lasted several days, and the guests were the central attraction of village society, for Cornplanter was a man of noble bearing, and was decorated with all the native display of costume appropriate to his rank. His father at that time had been dead more than a dozen years."

Capt. David Abeel, son of Johannes and Catharine (Schuyler) Abeel (brother to Christoffel, the father of John, father of Corn Plant), was born at Albany, N. Y., April 27, 1705, died Oct. 20, 1777. At an early age, after his father's death, he was sent to New York and apprenticed to Mr. Schuyler in the dry goods business, and soon after reaching his majority he engaged in the flour and provision business, which he carried on successfully for many years. He held the position of

Captain of the company of militia of foot of the city and county of New York, for many years until 1772. His commission was signed by Leonard Lispenard, Colonel. He married, Feb. 24, 1726, Mary Duyckink, born Oct. 4, 1702, daughter of Garret Duyckink, and Mary Abeel. They had *David, Jr.*, born 1727 (married July 2, 1752, Neiltje Van Bergan Van Katckel), *James*, born May 12, 1733, *Garret*, born May 2, 1734, Annetti, bap. March 1, 1753.

COL. JAMES ABEEL, PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION, second son of David and Mary (Duyckink) Abeel, was born in Albany, N. Y., May 12, 1733, died in New Brunswick, N. J., April 20, 1825. He enlisted early in the War of the Revolution and was Captain 1st Battalion, New York City Militia, Col. John Lasher, Sept. 14, 1775, Major of same August-November, 1776. This was known as the First Independent Battalion. It was a favorite corps, composed of young men of respectability and wealth, and when on parade attracted great attention. Its companies bore separate names, and the uniforms of each had some distinguishing feature. Major Abeel's old company, which he commanded as Captain, was known as the "Rangers." As reorganized in the summer of 1776, the regiment had for its field officers, Col. John Lasher, Lieut. Col. Andrew Stockholm and Major James Abeel.

When it was decided by Washington to fortify New York city, the First Independent Battalion constructed Bayard's Hill Redoubt on the west side of the Bowery, where Grand and Mulberry streets intersect. This regiment bore an important part in the battle of Long Island, which was fought August 27, 1776. It was attached to Gen. John Morin Scott's Brigade. Johnson's description of the battle states that: "As the report came in that the enemy intended to march at once upon Sullivan, Washington promptly sent him a reinforcement of six regiments, which included Miles' and Atlee's, from Sterling's brigade, Chester's and Silliman's from Wadsworth's, and probably Lasher's and Drake's from Scott's." The suffering of this regiment after the battle are described in a letter from Gen. Scott, dated the 29th: "You may judge of our situation, subject to almost incessant rains, without baggage or tents, and almost without victuals or drink, and in some parts of the lines the men were standing up to their middles in water." This regiment took part in the subsequent events immediately following the retreat of the American Army from Long Island.

Col. Abeel was subsequently attached to the staff of General Washington as Deputy Quartermaster General, New Jersey Continental Line, during the winter the army was encamped at Morristown, and had charge of the transportation between Philadelphia and West Point, residing at the time in his own house at Morristown.

He married, March 23, 1762, Gertrude Neilson, daughter of Dr. John Neilson, who came from Belfast, Ireland, about 1740, with his brother James, who settled at New Brunswick as a shipping merchant and ship owner. Dr. Neilson married Johannes, daughter of Andrew Coeyman, who came from Holland with his mother, the widow of Andreas Coeyman, and settled on the Hudson, on Coeyman's patent, afterwards removing to Raritan, or Raritan Landing. Dr. Neilson died in 1745, as the result of an accident. He had one son, John, a dis-

tinguished officer of the Revolution, and a daughter Gertrude, who was married to Col. James Abeel.

Col. James Abeel, by his wife Gertrude (Neilson) Abeel, had issue: *David*, born Jan. 13, 1763, Johanna, Sept. 13, 1764 (married Leonard Blucker, and had three children, Gertrude, Feb. 23, 1786, James, Dec. 28, 1786, Maria, Sept. 26, 1788); Maria, born Nov. 30, 1766, died June 16, 1767; John Neilson, born Dec. 1, 1786.

CAPT. DAVID ABEEL, PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION, eldest son of Col. James and Gertrude (Neilson) Abeel, was born Jan. 13, 1763, died Oct. 31, 1840. He early evinced a taste for a seafaring life, and volunteered to serve with Captain Barry (afterwards Commodore Barry, U. S. N.) on the ship "Governor General," which sailed under letters of marque during the Revolution. He made a voyage to St. Eustatia in 1780, which lasted several months. He next sailed as midshipman on the frigate *Alliance*, which took Col. Lawrence, our American minister, to France, in the early part of 1781. After leaving France and cruising near the West Indies, the *Alliance* was attacked on the 28th of May, 1781, by the British sloop-of-war *Atalanta* and *Tripassa*. All three vessels were becalmed at the beginning of the action, the *Alliance* in consequence of her position being at a great disadvantage. Captain Barry was wounded early in the action and carried below, and the British made demand for the surrender of his ship, but a sudden breeze coming up at the moment the *Alliance* ran between the two British vessels, pouring a broadside from her starboard and larboard guns at the same time, disabling her antagonists and compelling their surrender. Midshipman Abeel was wounded in the thigh during the action by a musket ball. On reaching New York he received the public thanks of the Navy Board for his gallantry. His third cruise was on a letter-of-marque vessel bound for Holland. She was captured by the British and Abeel was sent a prisoner to the Jersey Prison Ship at Brooklyn. Through friends who had influence with the British Commander he was soon after released and sent to New York, where he was introduced to the British Admiral, who offered him a midshipman's warrant on his own ship if he would join the British navy. Mr. Abeel replied that he was an American, and would hold in utter contempt any person who would thus turn recreant to the high claims of his country. The reply so provoked the Admiral that he would not allow him to be exchanged for one of equal rank, saying he was too great a rebel to let go, and Abeel was released on parole, which continued for about eighteen months, until the close of the war, for which time he received no compensation. He afterwards commanded a vessel in the merchant service.

He married May 10, 1789, Jane Hassert (born March 1, 1766, died March 2, 1842). They had issue, *Mary Ann*, who married Douw Ditmars Williamson; Gertrude, born Dec. 24, 1792, David, born June 12, 1804, died Sept. 6, 1846; Johanna, born Aug. 18, 1807, died Oct., 1826; James, John, Jacob, and James (2), died in infancy.

Mary Ann Abeel, daughter of Capt. David and Jane (Hassert) Abeel, was married Nov. 1, 1810, to Douw Ditmars Williamson, son of Nicholas, son of Garret, son of Nicholas, son of Willem Willemsen, the ancestor.

WILLEM WILLEMSSEN, the Long Island ancestor, was born in Holland in 1637, came to New Amsterdam in the ship *Concorde* in 1657, and settled at Gravesend, L. I., where his name appears on the tax list of 1683, and on the census of Gravesend in 1698. He took the oath of allegiance to England in 1687. In the allotment of lands, 1670, he drew lot 32, and received another portion in 1700. In his will dated Dec. 1, 1721, recorded in the surrogate's office, New York (p. 288, liber 9), and other contemporaneous documents he signs his name Willem Willemsen. In 1715 he and his son Nicholas were subscribers to a fund for the support of Dominies Freeman and Antonides, who presided over the churches of Breuckelen, Flatlands, Jamaica, Gravesend and New Utrecht. He married probably in 1678, Marye Peterse Wyckoff, of Gravesend, born Oct. 17, 1653, daughter of Pieter Classy Wyckoff, who emigrated to this country in 1636, and married Greitze, daughter of Hendrick Van Ness. They had issue, *Nicholas*, born 1680, Pieter, bap. April 16, 1682; Jacobus, Cornelis, Marretje, bap. April 12, 1685 (married Abm. Emans of Gravesend); Ann, bap. May 29, 1695 (married John Griggs, Jr., of Gravesend).

Nicholas Williamson, eldest child of Willem and Mary Peterse (Wyckoff) Willemsen, was born at Gravesend, L. I., in 1680. He was an industrious and successful farmer. He married 1st in 1715, Lucrecy Voorheese, daughter of Steven Corte Voorheese of Gravesend, and his wife, Agatha Egge Janse, who (Voorheese) was of Flatlands, 1699, and of Gravesend, 1725, son of Steven Corte Voorheese, who emigrated in 1660 from Ruinen in Dreuthe, and from in front of the hamlet of Hees, which indicates the name. They had issue: Stephen, born July 1, 1716; Eva, bap. July 13, 1718; *Garret* born March 15, 1728. He married 2d Ida Remsen, daughter of Jeremias Remsen, and had Nicholas, bap. May 13, 1733; Johannes, bap. May 13, 1733; Rem, born April 17, 1738; Cornelis, bap. July 18, 1739; Antje, married Jacob Stillwill. The Williamsons of Flatbush,, Flatlands, Gravesend and New Utrecht are descendants of Nicholas by his second wife.

GARRET WILLIAMSON youngest child of Nicholas and Lucrecy (Voorhees) Williamson, was born at Gravesend, L. I., March 15, 1728, died at Neshanic, N. J., Jan. 17, 1790. He was an Elder in the Reformed Dutch Church at Neshanic. He married Aug. 18, 1761, Charity Bennett (born April 30, 1731, died Oct. 27, 1783). They had issue: *Nicholas*, born Oct. 8, 1762, Cornelis, born March 28, 1764, Jacobus, July 10, 1768, Anne, April 3, 1767, Lucrecy, Dec. 25, 1768. He married 2d Jan. 14, 1787, Alce Patterson; no issue.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON, PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION, son of Gerret and Charity (Bennett) Williamson, was born Oct. 8, 1762, died Aug. 18, 1856. He served in the Revolution as a Minute Man, and was stationed for a time at Perth Amboy, and was under fire from the British ships in Raritan Bay. He was a farmer and storekeeper at Neshanic, N. J. He was an Elder in the Reformed Dutch church of that place, and a man of some influence. He married June 10, 1788, Alce Ditmars (born Sept. 6, 1754, died April 15, 1846), daughter of Douwe Ditmars and Seytie Suydam, son of Douwe Jansen Ditmars and Catharine Lott, son of Jan Jansen Ditmars, the ancestor, who married Altje Douwe

of Douwsen. Nicholas Williamson, by his wife, Alche Ditmars, had *Douw Ditmars*, born Jan. 4, 1789, and Garret, born March 7, 1798.

DOUW DITMARS WILLIAMSON son of Nicholas and Alche (Ditmars) Williamson, was born at Neshanick, N. J., Jan. 4, 1789. He served in the War of 1812-15, and was stationed at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City. He was Comptroller of New York, and served under several administrations. He was connected with the Western railroads, and some little time before his death (Aug. 4, 1869), was President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. In religion he followed in the footsteps of his ancestors. He was long a member and Elder of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church of New York. He married Nov. 1, 1810, Mary Ann Abeel, daughter of Capt. David Abeel and his wife, Jane Hassert, son of Col. James Abeel, son of David, son of Johannes, son of Christopher Janse Abeel, the ancestor.

By this marriage he had issue: *Nicholas*, born Sept. 17, 1811; John Neilson Abeel, Feb. 13, 1814; James Abeel, April 12, 1816; Jane Hassert, June 23, 1818; David Abeel, Feb. 8, 1821; George Rogers, May 17, 1823; Leonard Bleeker, Feb. 4, 1826; Douw Ditmars, born Nov. 15, 1830; Edwin, March 9, 1829.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON, son of Douw Ditmars and Mary Ann (Abeel) Williamson, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 17, 1811. He was educated at the schools of his native town and came to New York about as clerk in a commercial house, and later was appointed teller in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, and when the Bank of the State of New York was organized he left his old place and accepted the position of assistant teller in the new bank and afterwards became teller. The business training acquired in these financial institutions laid the foundation for his subsequent success. In 1850 he organized the Novelty Rubber Company, originally of Connecticut and later of New Brunswick, one of the earliest companies to introduce certain hard rubber goods of the Good-year patents. The Rubber business was then in its infancy, and through the skillful management of Mr. Williamson and his associates, it became one of the largest concerns in this line in the United States, its annual output reaching several hundred thousand dollars. It was chiefly through Mr. Williamson's instrumentality that the works were established at New Brunswick, and he thus contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of his native town. He was President of the company for many years, until his death.

While a resident of New York, he became interested in the movement for the improvement of young men by providing additional means for reading and study, and assisted in the organization of the Mercantile Library of New York, of which he was for several years Secretary. He was an officer of the Reformed Church of New Brunswick. He died Nov. 15, 1862. He married 1st Mary Rebecca Burlock, daughter of David Burlock, and Agnes Maria Codwise, born Nov. 3, 1819, on the Island of St. Croix, W. I. They had issue: Agnes M., born New York, June 14, 1839, died in infancy; David Abeel, born New York, Sept. 18, 1840, died Sept. 22, 1862; Marianna, born in New York, March 3, 1843, died June 11, 1871; *Nicholas*, born New York March 9, 1845; Agnes Burlock, born in Jersey City, Jan. 16, 1848, deceased; Douw Ditmars, born in Bound Brook, N. J.,

Jan. 21, 1851; *George Norman*, born in Bound Brook, N. J., March 12, 1853; Martha Codwise, born in Bound Brook, May 3, 1855. Mr. Williamson's first wife died Jan. 22, 1857. He married 2d July 24, 1858, Augusta M. Storer (born March 10, 1833), daughter of William Storer and Delia Ann Moulthrop of West Hartford, Conn. No issue.

GEORGE NORMAN WILLIAMSON, NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, son of Nicholas and Mary Rebecca (Burlock) Williamson, was born at Bound Brook, N. J., March 12, 1853. After the death of his mother he was adopted by his uncle, Douw Ditmars Williamson. He went abroad with him and resided for some years at Edinborough, Scotland, where he was partly educated. On his return to this country he took a preparatory course and entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1873, and later at Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and practiced for a short time and then became associated with his uncle in the chemical business, succeeding him in 1897, after the latter's death.

His inherited taste for military affairs led him in 1875 to join Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and after completing his term of service became a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. Of a quiet and reserved nature, characteristic of his Holland ancestors, Mr. Williamson has taken no part in public affairs, giving his whole attention to business.

He married Katrina Margaritha Heink, born April 3, 1851, daughter of Frederick Augustus Heink Regierungsrath, of Dresden, Saxony, and his wife, Augusta Rebecca Dursthof. They have issue: Elsa Rebecca, Hildegard, Margaritha Fanny, born in Dresden, Germany; George Norman, born Sept. 28, 1881, in Colorado; Katrina.

NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON (2), M. D., eldest son of Nicholas (1) and Mary Rebeccaa (Burlock) Williamson, was born in New York City, March 9, 1845. He was educated in New Brunswick and New York, and prepared for Rutgers' College. After the death of his father he became connected with the Novelty Rubber Company as Secretary. On the graduation of the class at Rutgers, of which he would have been a member had he remained, he was given an honorary degree by the faculty.

Having a great desire to become a physician while still in active business, he studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

He entered into active practice at New Brunswick, N. J., where he is one of the leading physicians. He has also been active in political life, and has been county physician, Alderman, and is now (1899) in his third term as Mayor of New Brunswick. On April 9, 1874, he married Sarah, daughter of Prof. Geo. H. Cook of Rutgers College. She died, leaving no children. He married 2d on June 2, 1881, Clara A., daughter of William and Maria — Gurley of Troy, N. Y. Issue: Clara Christian? Ruth Alice, Charles Gurley, Mary Agnes, Burloch.

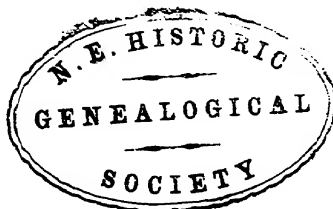
LINE OF JAMES ABEEL, SON OF CAPT. DAVID, SON OF JOHANNES (I), OF CHRISTOPHER.

GARRET ABEEL, PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION, son of David and Mary (Duyckinck) Abeel, was born in New York City, May 2, 1734. He was educated both in Dutch and English, and on May 1, 1751, was apprenticed to Gulean Verplanck, a wholesale merchant. After serving his time he entered the employ of James Napier, Esq., Director of the British General Hospital at Albany. He left his position in 1757, and returned to New York, where he was induced to accept a better position in the same service in charge of the New York stores for the supply of other hospitals. He refused in Dec., 1770, to go to the Army, then at Boston, and was dismissed from the British hospital service, receiving from Gen. Gage a certificate for past faithful service. In 1765 he joined his brother-in-law, Evart Byranck, Jr., in the iron business, continuing until Aug. 24, 1774, when his partner withdrew and he continued the business alone till 1776, when, owing to the occupation of New York by the British, he was obliged to leave with his family, and located at Little Falls, N. J.



GARRIT ABEEL.

On Feb. 14, 1755, he was appointed by James De Lancey, Esq., His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America—Ensign of the company of militia foot of the city and county of New York, whereof David Abeel was Captain, and on April 15, 1760, he was appointed Lieutenant of the same company. In 1772 he was appointed Captain in place of his father, who



resigned on account of advanced age. When troubles began with the mother country, he immediately resigned his commission and offered his services to his native State, and Nov. 3, 1775, he was appointed Major of First Regiment, New York City Militia, Col. John Jay commanding. He was a member of the New York General Committee, Aug. 28, 1775; Chairman, 1776; Member of New York Committee of Safety, 1776; Member of New York Provincial Congress, 1776-7. In a letter to his wife under date of June 19, 1776, he says: "The public have this day forced me into Congress, where I am to sit the second Tuesday of next month."

Under date of July 3, 1776, he writes: "The night before last, just after dark, there was an alarm that the fleet was under way and coming up; the drums beat to Arms. I sat up till I found that the Tide was spent, and wind would not permit them to come up; then I went to bed. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by Col. Remsen, who came with an order to have our Regiment out by 4 o'clock in the morning. When I got up was hurried to go round to the Captain's to warn them; before long the alarm guns were fired, and the fleet appeared in the Narrows; the drums beat to arms, and every one was ordered to his post. Mine was at the New Brick Meeting House, where our regiment parades. There I stayed till it was found that they were come to anchor under Staten Island. Capt. Randall has just informed me that they had only landed on Staten Island and drove the few Riflemen we had there to Elizabethtown point; shall be a little easier, as two thousand men are going over to prevent their marching into the country. If they had landed here they must have met with a warm reception, as I judge we had Monday by 12 o'clock, 15,000 Men in the City and its neighborhood. To-morrow 7,000 Troops are expected from New England."

Col. Jay's regiment was soon after disbanded and the men joined other regiments, and Major Abeel was called to attend to his civil duties. On July 16 he writes from White Plains:

"I shall try next week to get permission to come and see you, as the consideration of forming a new government is postponed to the first of next month on account of the multiplicity of other necessary business which has come before the house since they have been here. We have only five New York members here at present, which is the exact number required to represent the city and county in Congress; hope some more will arrive in a few days."

The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York assembled at Fishkill, Sept. 7, 1776, enacted the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of Safety and Correspondence for that part of the State which lies below the high Lands be immediately formed. That Col. Remsen, Major Abeel and Major Peter P. Van Zant be that Committee.

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee of Safety and Correspondence at New York be appointed and authorized to cause to be taken from the Doors of the Houses in the City of New York, all the Brass Knockers, and they cause the same to be sent to some careful Person at New Ark in New Jersey with all possible Dispatch—that the said Committee keep as accurate an Account as possible of the Weight and Value of them and of the Houses whence taken,

in order that satisfaction may be hereafter made to the respective Owners."

Major Abeel served his country in various positions throughout the war. He was an active member of the Middle Dutch Church, in which he served as Deacon, 1764 and 1770, and an Elder in 1784. At the request of the corporation he wrote an account of the estate, revenue and income of the Dutch Reformed Protestant Church in the City of New York for different years, viz.: 1770, 1776, 1784 and 1786, showing the assets and liabilities, from which it appears that the Manor of Fordham was sold in 1761, for £11,533, 17s., 9d. When the North Church was being built he placed under a pillar near the pulpit a plate of pewter on which was inscribed the names of the Elders and Deacons, who comprised the Building Committee, the names of the carpenters, masons, etc., and also the fact that "The first stone was laid, July ye 2d, 1767, by Mr. Jacobus Rosevelt, Senr. Elder, &c." This plate was found when the church was torn down in 1875, and is still in possession of one of the members of the Consistory.

Major Abeel married Nov. 19, 1760, Mary Byvanck, daughter of Evert Byvanck and Mary Cannon.

Evert Byvanck was born June 15, 1705; resided at his country seat on the East River near the foot of Delancy Street, which he was obliged to leave as soon as it was ascertained that the city would fall into the possession of British. He gives an interesting narrative of his efforts to get to horseneck, to which place he started on Aug. 31st, four days after the battle of Long Island. After relating some unimportant matters he says: "On Thursday, the 12th of September, I took my Chais, Horse and Negro Sam to drive, and went down to Corlears' Hook to my country seat. * * * * There being heavy firing of cannon from the two Batteries on Long Island [then in possession of the British] and two of ours on Corlears' Hook, on both sides of the house, was advised not to proceed farther, but being so near my house, about three-quarters of a mile off, I went out of my Chais and ventured to walk through a Lane which led me to the back part of my place, ordering my man to follow me with Horse and Chais. A heavy cannonade still kept on; as we were going there several cannon balls flew past us, and two balls struck a post and a rail of the Lane fence we passed through breast-high just before us; however, we got safe to the back part of my Land. * * * * That afternoon the Gentleman I took down with me in my Chais, came to me and importuned me to make all the haste I possibly could to get away out of imminent danger, as it was not in the least doubted but the King's Troops were preparing for landing, and by all likelihood would land next day or Sunday, at farthest, and I would or could not then escape being killed, wounded or taken prisoner, on which I took his advice, and after the firing of the Enemies' Cannon ceased, which was about six o'clock on Friday evening, 13 Sept., I ordered my man Sam to put the horse in the Chais, and I proceeded that evening as far as the hill above Harlem to the place where Mr. Lawe Kortright had retired to, being a house belonging to Mr. Eagans of St. Croix, where I was kindly received, who told me he had removed his family to Hackensack that day, and intended in one or two days to follow them; his house and out-houses were filled with officers, attendants and their horses. About ten o'clock

we were all preparing to go to bed, when a General who was there received orders to be with his several companies of Soldiers at one o'clock that night opposite Turtle Bay and Kip's Bay, and to lay on their arms to obstruct the landing of the King's troops then hourly expected."

Under date of Jan. 28, 1777,, he writes: "It is reported that our Army of 12,000 New England Forces will endeavor to retake New York, and plunder it very much, as they judge no man that is true to this country has any business there more than those that are Tories, against whom they are much exasperated. Just this moment we received news that Gen. Washington was beating all the King's Troops back to New York, and hope in a short time to hear of their packing off and leaving us in quiet possession of our Estates."

On Jan. 20, 1778, in a letter to his son, John, and his son-in-law, Garret Abeel, after describing the privations he had endured and the loss of his horse, stolen from the stable, he says: "I shall with all humility wait till the spring to see you and look out for deliverance from our cruel enemies; I hope and Trust the Lord will work a deliverance in good time; I look nor wish for a patched up peace as my son John makes mention of in his letters to me; if the weather be good in April, if the troubles be not over sooner, I intend to come a foot to pay you a visit; horse I have none nor know where to buy one."

He arrived at the house of his son-in-law, Garret Abeel, at Little Falls, N. J., where he died Monday, May 1, 1781, and was buried near there. His remains were subsequently removed to the family vault in the Middle Dutch Church, corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets.

Major Garret Abeel, by his wife Mary (Byvanck) Abeel, had eleven children, only two of whom are married, viz: Jane, who was married to Gasherie Brasher, son of Col. Abraham Brasher, who had served with distinction during the Revolutionary war, and was also a member of the Provincial Congress; and *Garret Byvanck*.

GARRET BYVANCE ABEEL, son of Major Garret Abeel, was born March 5, 1768. He continued the iron and hardware business of his father at the corner of James Slip and Cherry Street, until 1802, when he erected the building on Water Street, adjoining the one on South Street, since occupied by the Abeels and their successors. He died Dec. 21, 1829. He married Catharine Marschalk, daughter of Joseph Marschalk and Mary Schermerhorn. His wife died July 22, 1832. They had twelve children: Mary, married Edward Dunscomb; Catharine Schermerhorn, married Adrian H. Muller; Elizabeth, married Albert W. Wright; Joanna, who remained single, died June 25, 1882, in the sixty-sixth year of her age; Theodore, born Aug. 11, 1810, graduated at Rutger's College, July 15, 1829, died Dec. 27, 1829; *John Howard*.

JOHN HOWARD ABEEL, son of Garret Byvanck and Catharine (Marschalk) Abeel, was born June 27, 1815, at No. 19 Park Place, New York City. He was prepared for college at Borland and Forrest Academy, but after the death of his father in 1829 he decided on a mercantile career. He entered the silk house of Downer & Co., in Hanover Square, but after a little over a year's experience he was induced to enter the employ of the old iron firm then conducted by

Alfred and Edward Abeel. Edward died Jan. 18, 1832. Alfred took his brother George into partnership, who relinquished his law practice, having graduated at



GARRET BYVANCE ABEEL.

Columbia College in 1822. In 1826 he was authorized to practice as attorney-at-law, by Hon. John T. Irving, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New York. The same year he was appointed attorney in the Supreme Court, and in 1827 made solicitor by the Court of Chancery. Alfred died Dec. 14, 1835, and on Jan. 1, 1836, George took his brother John into partnership, and retired May 1, 1840, after which he spent most of his time in travel, both at home and abroad. He died Oct. 26, 1884, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. John Howard conducted the business alone for a few years, and as his sons became of age gave them an interest. He retired Jan. 1, 1870, leaving the business to his four sons. He died April 19, 1896.

He married Jan. 18, 1838, Catharine Emeline, daughter of Dr. John C. Strobel, an eminent physician of New York, who died of yellow fever, Oct. 15, 1822, during the great epidemic of that year. Dr. Strobel's wife was the daughter of Francis Marschalk and Sarah Butler; she died Aug. 14, 1818. They had eight children: *George*, born Oct. 16, 1839; John Howard, Jr.; Catharine, married Charles J. Canda, Assistant U. S. Treasurer, New York; Louisa, married Dr. Samuel Kuypers Lyon, a prominent physician; Alfred, born Oct. 14, 1844 (married Nov. 21, 1867, Rachel C., daughter of Ascher C. Havens; died May 8, 1871, leaving one son, Alfred.); Frederick H., born July 31, 1848, married Nov. 30, 1880, Helen Douglass; died Oct. 7, 1887, leaving no issue.

GEORGE ABEEL, eldest child of John Howard and Catharine Emeline

(Strobel) Abeel, was born at No. 90 Prince Street, Oct. 16, 1839. Receiving his education at the well-known school of Clark & Fanning, he acquired the requisite



JOHN HOWARD ABEEL.

knowledge and training to fit him for the responsible position to which he was soon to be called as the head of the oldest mercantile firm in New York City. After leaving school, he entered at once his father's employ, and after mastering all the details and technicalities of the business, became a partner with his father, and later his successor. Like his predecessors, he proved himself equal to every emergency, and the firm he represents has never yet failed to meet all its obligations and maintain the high credit for which it has always been noted. The old-fashioned ideas of honesty and business probity on which the house was founded are still kept up, and the ancestral pride is shown in the careful preservation of books and papers of one hundred and fifty years ago, as well as the military commissions that tell the story of the honorable service rendered by their worthy sires during the days that tried men's souls.

Public honors have had no attraction for Mr. Abeel, and, except to fulfill his obligations as a citizen, he has taken no part in public affairs of any kind, knowing that a man cannot give attention to one without neglecting the other. He is a trustee of the East River Savings Bank, a member of the St. Nicholas So-

ciety, the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, Harlem Club, Historical Society, Museum Natural History, Zoological Society, Harlem Board of Commerce.

Mr. Abeel married Julia E. Guenther, daughter of Rev. Francis H. Guenther,



GEORGE ABEEL.

a well-known divine of Buffalo, a descendant of an old and prominent Saxon family. Their children are George H., born Oct. 21, 1862; Francis H., born Jan. 5, 1864; *Henry Fraser*.

HENRY FRASER ABEEL, youngest son of George and Julia E. (Guenther) Abeel, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1870. He was educated at the public school, and entered the employ of his father's firm, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder, and subject to the course of business training that would be required of any stranger. He reached his present position as a member of the firm, to which he was admitted Jan. 1, 1893, by his own efforts, and was well fitted to assume the responsibilities and obligations which such a position entails. Recognizing his duty as a citizen to maintain at all times the honor of his country, he joined the famous Seventh Regiment in 1890, and served the usual term as a member of Company B. His willingness to aid his fellow men is shown in his connection with the Masonic Fraternity as a member of Alma

Lodge No. 728 of New York. He married Jesslyn Irene Forsythe, daughter of James Forsythe and Anna Moore. They have one child, Hazel Forsythe.

LINE OF DAVID ABEEL, ELDEST SON OF CAPT. DAVID, SON OF JOHANNES ABEEL.

DAVID ABEEL, PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION, eldest son of Capt. David and Mary (Duyckinck) Abeel, was born in Albany, 1727. He married July 2, 1752, Neiltje, daughter of Garret Van Bergen and Annetje Meyer. He settled in Catskill as early as 1754. In 1771 he obtained a patent for one thousand acres of land "on the west side of and adjoining the brook called the Caterskill, at a place called the Bak-Oven." This estate was within the bounds of the Catskill Patent, and was formerly owned by Abeel's father-in-law.

They had issue:

Annatie, born in Albany, March, 1753; died in infancy.

Anthony, born in Catskill, Oct. 9, 1754; died Feb. 25, 1822; married Oct. 6, 1797, Catharine Moon.

Garret, born in Catskill, March 27, 1757; died Oct. 23, 1829; married Elizabeth Cantine.

Annatje, born April 8, 1760; married Jacobus B. Hasbrouck.

Catharine, born in Catskill, Sept. 28, 1765; died Aug. 24, 1829.

During the War of the Revolution there were living at the Bak-Oven, David Abeel, Neiltje, his wife, and their four children—Anthony, Gerrit, Catharine and Anna. The men of the household were zealous patriots, and between them and the few Tories in the neighborhood a bitter feud existed. One of these Tories, Jacobus Rowe, was especially malignant. He harbored the Indians when they came into the valley of the Catskill, and guided the Indians in their depredations throughout that neighborhood.

On a Sunday evening in 1780, a party of Indians with Jacobus Rowe and another Tory, entered the house of David Abeel. The inmates, who had been attending prayer meeting, were then at supper and were taken entirely by surprise. They had no time to take down their guns, which lay upon wooden baskets fastened to the walls and to the great beams of the ceiling. These weapons, however, would have been of no service, as the slaves of Abeel had been notified of the coming attack, and during the absence of the family in the afternoon, had removed the priming of the guns and had stuffed ashes into their pans. David and his son Anthony were made prisoners; Lon, a large and powerful slave of Abeel, assisting in binding his master. Owing to his extreme age he would doubtless have been released had he not inadvertently recognized his neighbor, Rowe, who was disguised as an Indian.

Gerrit Abeel, Anthony's youngest brother, had been spending the day at the Old Catskill parsonage, and as he approached his home he heard voices which at once aroused his suspicions, and, calling to his assistance a neighbor, the two hid themselves in a thicket near the path which led to the house, and waited. As the party passed, lantern in hand, Gerrit was about to fire, but his neighbor, who was paralyzed with fear, warned him that he might shoot his own father.

and the party was allowed to escape unmolested. Their journey was through a vast and unbroken wilderness, and both captors and prisoners nearly died from hunger. They lived on dogs, roots and herbs and such other food as they could pick up. After reaching Fort Niagara, Anthony Abeel was made to run the gauntlet, his father being excused on account of his age. Anthony was notified that the Indians would attempt to stop him, and he would have to fight his way. Soon after he started, a young Indian stepped into the path and faced him. Anthony dealt him a powerful blow under the ear, much to the amusement of the crowd, and before they could recover he reached the goal without receiving a blow.

In May, 1781, the Abeels were confined in the Prevot at Montreal with thieves, murderers, deserters and captive Americans. They suffered great hardship, and, in May of the following year, they determined to break their parole and endeavor to escape. On the evening of the 10th of September, 1782, everything being in readiness, they went to their room to go to bed, but jumping out of the window with their packs they groped their way to the lower end of the island, seized a boat and began the descent of the St. Lawrence. After many mishaps and much suffering, the party reached the headquarters of Gen. Bailey, upon the lower Coos on the 29th of September. They were treated with great kindness, provided with clothes and shoes and an abundance of food, and, after resting, continued their journey home. David Abeel died Feb. 1813, in the 87th year of his age, and was buried upon a ridge between his house and the highway.

GERRIT ABEEL son of David and Neiltje (Van Bergen) Abeel, was born in Catskill, March 27, 1757. About 1785 he moved to Catskill Landing, and built for himself a stone house. He was for many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Greene County. Though not a lawyer by profession, he was endowed with strong common sense and an innate love of justice which was administered impartially, and his rulings seldom appealed from. He died Oct. 23, 1829. He married Elizabeth Cantine. Their Children were:

David Gerrit, born April 1, 1783; Anthony, Eleanor, *Charles Cantine*, Betsy, Ann, Catharine, Mary, John, Moses.

DAVID GERRIT ABEEL, eldest child of Gerrit and Elizabeth (Cantine) Abeel, was born April 1, 1783; died April 29, 1868. He married April 28, 1804, Nellie Goetschius, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Schuneman. Their children were:

Eliza Catharine, born Oct. 18, 1805; unmarried.

Amelia Emeline, born Feb. 23, 1807; married May 8, 1839, Jeremiah Romeyn.

Gerrit Nelson, born Oct. 18, 1809; married Dec. 6, 1836, Alida Wynkoop; died 1874.

Eleanor, born Feb. 1, 1812; married, 1st, George Phillips; 2d, Frank Parsons.

Jane, born Dec. 23, 1815; died March 27, 1862; unmarried.

Charles Cantine, born Aug. 5, 1817.

John, born June 30, 1821.

Christine C., born Sept. 1, 1825; married Henry Seelye.

Frances Mary, born Jan. 8, 1828; married June 25, 1850, Abram Winne.

They had issue: Emily Winne Webster, Frank N. and Lida Winne Dakin.

CHARLES CANTINE ABEEL, son of David Gerrit and Nellie Goetschius (Schuneman) Abeel, was born Aug. 5, 1817; died Aug. 18, 1890. He married Jennie Foland, daughter of Jacob Foland and Annie Gardner. They had issue: F. Romeyn, Charles C., Annie S., Emily E., Nellie B. and David G.